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Telephone: 989-3555 (212)

Hours: 9 am to 7 pm weekdays

STAFF COLLECTIVE: [illegible], Sarah Pratt, Barbara Plog, Laura [illegible], [illegible], Nancy Steffen, Milton Isaac

COMRADES: [illegible], Mac [illegible]

GRAPHIC ARTISTS: Peg [illegible], Dave Hetrick

LEGAL COUNSEL: [illegible]

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PUERTO RICAN NATIONALISTS continued from page 12

published by the U.S. committee [illegible] the Puerto Rican Nationalists, demanding immediate and unconditional release [illegible] Petitions must be received by December 2 [illegible] committee at 80 [illegible] Avenue, Rm. 1104, N.Y., N.Y. 10011

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BURCHETT ARTICLE continued from p. 1

[illegible] that a right-wing [illegible] member had read [illegible] the Australian [illegible] the aggressive Reds.

When Burchett [illegible] paper for libel, the judges admitted that "the article was defamatory," but that [illegible] was "a fair report of the proceedings of the Australian Senate," the paper was protected by parliamentary immunity. The case [illegible] Burchett [illegible] compensation, [illegible] a Gallup poll used [illegible] Burchett [illegible] Rockefeller [illegible]

As for the charges that Burchett collaborated in the torture of POWs, he denies them categorically.

At a press conference November 21, Burchett dealt with the charges levelled against him point by point and stated that he and his counsel, Martin Peretz, are considering a [illegible] proceedings.

"I have been living with [illegible] like this for years," Burchett wrote in the November 16 Guardian. "My experience has been that realize it is one of the small prices [illegible] pay to retain one's [illegible] integrity while [illegible] the truth from the people's side of the barricades." -30-

PALESTINE BOOK REVIEW continued from page 8:

It brings readers up to date with information on the aftermath of the war in Lebanon. *Our Roots* describes the main points of debate within the Palestinian movement and the hammering out of the goal all share of building an independent democratic secular state in Palestine.

The determination of the Palestinian people comes through clearly in the book's postscript, excerpts from the diary of one of the five co-authors who traveled to Lebanon and occupied Palestine in May of this year.

"Warda, a survivor from Tal al Za'atar," the diary ends, "touches my arm and tells me, 'Probably the Americans do not know enough about our revolution. When you tell them, they will change their minds.'

"We realize," concludes the author, "that simply telling the story will not be enough. But it is an important step."

* * *

To order this book, or for more information on Peoples Press's other books including the well-known *Women of Iran* and the newly-released *Earth Rising: The Plane of Resistance*, write to them at PO Box 40130, San Francisco, California 94110

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IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER

REPORT FROM TURKEY: REPRESSION IN ISTANBUL'S SHANTY-TOWNS

[illegible]

ISTANBUL (INS)--Flimsy shacks of stone, tin [illegible] the hillsides and empty lots in [illegible] of Istanbul. Lacking electricity [illegible], these are the homes of thousands of [illegible] who fled the poverty-stricken country-[illegible] of finding something better in the [illegible].

[illegible] these shanty-towns, and the growing [illegible] the peasants who live in them, have [illegible] increasing attack from the right-wing [illegible] of Premier Suleyman Demirel--an attack [illegible] in the events of September 2.

[illegible] day, police and the gendarmery [illegible] Istanbul shanty town with bulldozers [illegible] demolish the homes of those who [illegible]. They served notice to the people to [illegible] the way, but residents refused to budge [illegible] with stones and their fists. The [illegible] fire, killing six people and wound-[illegible] hundreds, mainly women and children.

[illegible] and militant Turkish sociologist [illegible] the attack as a "punitive expedition" [illegible] the people of that shanty-town who had [illegible] develop political awareness from their [illegible] with several leftist youth groups organizing in the area. The onslaught "was intended [illegible] warning," he said, to a people suffering [illegible] from "rampant inflation, widespread unemployment, and an increasing gap between the few [illegible] and the millions of poor."

A Shanty-Town Visit

A few days before the attack, I had visited a typical shanty-town in the outskirts of Istanbul. Accompanying me was Yasar Kemal, a popular novelist who was the son of a poor peasant in southern Turkey.

Several dozen shacks of wood, tin, plaster and stone had been hastily constructed along the slope of a hill just bordering on a big, modern housing project. The shacks have to be put up at night since there is no legal authorization to build them. That is why the shanty-towns are called [illegible], which means "put up at night" in Turkish.

One white stone hut belonged to a 35-year-old peasant woman, Gullu, and her husband Ahmed. Gullu showed us through her little home, where she lives without electricity or running water. They use candles for lighting and get their water from a [illegible] well some distance away.

"I came over to Istanbul with my husband [illegible] years ago, from the far Eastern region of Turkey," she explained. "Almost the whole [illegible] had to leave the land, though we regretted [illegible] brother is working in a factory in West Germany, [illegible] other is settled in a shanty-town in [illegible]."

Turkey - Government and Economy

Turkey's present government is a right-wing coalition of the conservative Justice Party, allied with the neo-fascist National Movement Party, and the clerical "Islamist" National Salvation Party. According to one Turkish student recently on hunger strike in Paris in protest of his government's repressive policies, it "is concerned only with serving the interests of the local industrialists and big landlords as well as of the multinational companies with investments in our economy."

With a staggering 15 percent unemployment rate--three million people; and an inflation rate of 30 percent, recent economic decrees "will only make matters worse for the workers and peasants," the student said.

He cited the recent doubling of the price of gasoline and the 50 to 100 percent price increases in a whole series of basic products of the state sector: paper, iron, and concrete as well as the price of postal and telephone services.

"The result will be an immediate spectacular jump in the cost of living and an inevitable upsurge of strikes and conflict on the industrial front," the student added.

"There was not enough land for them all. The big landlords were gobbling up all the best land, leaving little for the rest of the people to eke a living out of. We managed to eat, but there was no money to buy clothes. We had been hearing stories about a happier existence in the big cities of Turkey or Europe and so we left."

"I earn money by doing house-work for the families who live in the near-by housing project," Gullu continued. "My husband, Ahmed, is a hard worker. He used to deliver fruit and vegetables as a peddler for many years, but now he has a horse of his own and a little vegetable stall. Of course, everyone is not so lucky as to have a horse."

Others in the same shanty-town, we learned, were working at such jobs as night-watchmen, sweepers, etc. It was not easy to find work. A young man of twenty waved to us to come over and talk with him. "I've just been here for six months," he said. "I came to join my brother. But I am still looking for a job."

An urbanist from Istanbul University explained the rapid growth of shanty-towns since the Second World War. Before the war, he said, about 80 percent of Turkey's population was concentrated in rural areas, but today no more than 58 percent still live on the land.

"The peasants who come in to live in the shanty-towns are a source of cheap labor for the employers--a reserve army of workers they can draw on as they need them," he said. According to the latest statistics, almost 39 percent of the shanty-town inhabitants work as low-paid, unskilled factory workers; almost 30 percent as low-level government employees (sweepers, etc.); while about 17 percent make their livings as peddlers, small shopkeepers or artisans. (con't)

About 65% of the population of Ankara live in the shanty-towns, 45% of Istanbul's population, and 45% of the southern city of Adhana, in the midst of the cotton growing region.

The government shows no inclination to provide a solution to the shanty-towns, said Teoman Ozturk, President of the Association of Architects and Engineers, as he explained the government's two basic responses to the housing crisis.

"One is legalize the existing conditions by offering the people of the shanty-towns the chance to buy the land they are squatting on -- but where are they to find the money? The result is that big real estate speculators buy up the land in question and then rent it out to the people at a profit. The other government solution is to destroy the shanty-towns with the intention of spreading terror among the population and limiting the spread of shanty-towns beyond manageable proportions.

"It is not the fault of our people that they have to live in areas without running water or electricity, treeless and swept with dust, full of mud and cholera germs. It is the fault of the bourgeoisie and the political power structure."

Anti-Left Repression

Widespread discontent among the working class, peasants and students has resulted in increased resistance -- which, in turn, has brought intensified government repression. Last year, classes were halted and universities closed down most of the year because of attacks by right-wing commandos against leftist students. "Hundreds of students and teachers with progressive or radical opinions were badly injured or killed -- no one knows the exact number," commented one Turkish university teacher.

The situation is still just as violent and most universities have remained closed this fall-winter term. Many radical students are in jail, arrested on the flimsiest of charges.

The right-wing commandos carrying out the violence are hired by anti-Left Vice President Turkes, behind whom political militants, trade unionists, and many professionals see the hand of the CIA.

Torture, widely used between 1971 and 1973 under the military dictatorship and martial law, is being used more and more frequently. "Prisoners are tortured by the application of electricity to their genitals or by being held under water," said a member of the Prisoners' Solidarity Committee. "They are constantly beaten and prevented from eating properly or receiving health care. These facts should be told to the outside world."

But despite the repression, signs of life on the Turkish left are in evidence everywhere. The walls of Istanbul and Ankara are covered with such slogans as "Long Live Socialism!" "Fascism be Damned" and "For an Independent Turkey." Near the public square of Istanbul revolutionary literature is sold on the sidewalks; Marxist classics are displayed alongside Turkish left-wing writers like Yasar Kemal or Cetin Altan.

Political rallies are openly held despite the constant risk of police and right-wing attacks.

Recently thousands of militants, mainly students and young workers, crowded into the Istanbul stadium for a rally of the Turkish Peace Committee. They denounced the American neutron bomb and U.S. military bases in Turkey and around the world.

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CLAMSHELL ALLIANCE ANNOUNCES JUNE OCCUPATION OF SEABROOK NUKE SITE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The Clamshell Alliance recently announced plans for a fourth occupation at the site of the proposed nuclear power plant in Seabrook, New Hampshire. At a press conference in front of the entrance to Seabrook on November 16, Clamshell members said that they would be returning to occupy the site on June 24, 1978 and discussed other actions planned for the upcoming months. The announcements followed a two-day congress of over 300 members of Clamshell, a coalition of New England anti-nuclear organizations.

Clamshell will be joining a major campaign to halt construction of Seabrook and other plants through public resistance to utility increases, including organized withholding of utility payments. The Public Service Company of New Hampshire, the major owners of stock in the Seabrook plant, have proposed a 27 percent rate increase to cover the cost of constructing the nuclear power plant.

"The Public Service Company of New Hampshire has said that without raising rates, it cannot build the Seabrook nuke. The company is demanding a 27 percent increase in electric rates, totaling some $40 million, a gross and unjust form of taxation on the people of New Hampshire for building a plant we don't want," Robin Read, a Clamshell member, stated in announcing the group's fight against the increase. In addition, blockade by both sea and land is being planned by Clamshell to bar the delivery of a reactor part to Seabrook. Clamshell will also continue canvassing in the New England area to gain more support from the community.

At the previous occupation of the Seabrook site on April 30 of this year, 1,414 arrestees were arrested. Some of these people are currently appealing convictions of criminal trespass charges. Judges have handed down new six-month sentences (with some time suspended) as a deterrent to further Clamshell occupations. And the courts have refused to allow defendants to use a "competing harms" statute, a New Hampshire law which allows people to break one law when they feel it would prevent a greater harm. Clamshell activists feel that the danger presented by the Seabrook plant is great enough to justify trespassing on the site.

Opposition to the Seabrook plant first began eight years ago when residents became aware of the PSC's plans to construct a nuclear power plant near their homes. In 1976, Seabrook residents voted 768 to 632 against the plant. Recently, seven other towns in the immediate area have also voted against constructing the plant in Seabrook. However New Hampshire Governor Meldrin Thompson has encouraged the PSC to ignore all opposition to the plant, which is rapidly being built.

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BLACK YOUTHS CHARGE I.Q. TESTS RACIST

New York(LNS)--"When you start to measuring [illegible] make sure you done taken [illegible] what hills and valleys he come through to get to wherever he is." Quoting from the [illegible] *the Sun*, Dr. Jane Mercer [illegible] testimony recently at the ongoing I.Q. trial in San Francisco. The suit, challenging [illegible] I.Q. test scores to place black elementary students in classes for the mentally retarded, filed against the city and state public school [illegible] behalf of six black youths who were placed in the classes.

Since the opening day of the trial on October [illegible] lawyers from Public Advocates, Inc. and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund representing the youth and the [illegible] parents have brought in several noted psychologists and sociologists as expert witnesses to strengthen their argument. The black youths and their parents charge that I.Q. tests are biased against blacks and other minorities and therefore should not be used to place non-white school children in classes for the Educable Mentally Retarded (EMR).

"It is palpably absurd to think that low test scores on I.Q. tests indicate a limited intellectual ability," Dr. Leon Kamin told the court in his testimony. Kamin supported this claim by reviewing the assumptions of the French scholar who devised the I.Q. test in 1905 (for educated French men) and tracing the development of the questions to the present. Considering this background, the psychology professor stated flatly, "Present I.Q. tests are culturally and racially biased against blacks and slanted in favor of white middle class children." One striking example of this bias is a question on the current Stanford-Binet I.Q. test which asks students to pick the prettiest face. The correct answer is a person with Caucasian features.

Lester Lewis, one of the youths who testified, was qualified as an expert. He opened his statement to the court by saying that he was there "because I was placed in a class I never should have been in." Lewis spent five years in an EMR class in San Francisco on the basis of having received a score under 75 on an I.Q. test. During those years, he recalls "We did art mostly and spent about ten minutes on reading and ten minutes on math." Despite a retest in his fourth year when he scored above the minimum, Lewis was not removed from the class until a year later in 1971, when he and the five other youths filed the suit.

Over half of those labeled mentally retarded are nominated for the status by public schools and the overwhelming proportion are black. In San Francisco, when the suit was originally filed Blacks made up less than 30 percent of the city's school population, yet 66 percent of those in EMR classes were black. All 10 children in Lewis's class were black.

In her testimony Dr. Gloria Powell, a black physician and director of the UCLA Health Center's psychiatric out patient department, pointed out that "It's important not to relate school [illegible] with mental retardation. Lots of psychological damage can be done by placing a child in an EMR class when the child is not retarded."

Already the suit has had an impact on the placement of blacks in EMR classes. In 1973 the federal judge in the case issued an order stopping San Francisco public schools from using the test to place black children in EMR classes. In 1974 a similar order was issued prohibiting the use of the test throughout all of California. The plaintiffs are hoping that the ban will be made permanent and extended throughout the country.

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(Thanks to *The Black Barrister* paper for most of this information.)

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SHIPPING RADIOACTIVE WASTE THROUGH NEW YORK CITY PROTESTED

New York(LNS)--Shipping radioactive waste through New York City could result in 10,000 immediate deaths and more than a million latent cancer fatalities, activists and scientific "experts" recently stated at a government hearing on an effort to resume such shipments. The hearing was called by the U.S. Department of Transportation after residents of New York and New Jersey asserted that they had a right to voice their opposition to a petition seeking to overturn a ban on transporting Nuclear waste through the city.

The pro-nuclear petition was submitted by the operators of the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island. Associated Universities, Inc. (AUI). AUI is an amalgam of nine universities--Yale, Columbia, Harvard, John Hopkins, Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pennsylania, Cornell and Rochester. And the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the U.S. Department of Energy are supporting the petition.

AUI claims that they submitted the petition in order to more quickly transport nuclear materials to Brookhaven. Some people at the hearing disagreed, however.

Lorna Salzman, a representative of Friends of the Earth, charged that the petition was "an end run around the U.S. District Court finding last year that the city ban is consistent with the Hazardous Materials Act and represents a desperate act by Federal agencies in collusion with private utilities to expose the public to radioactive waste against their will and against all sound public practices."

Dr. Leonard Solon, the director of the New York Bureau of Radiation Control, agreed with Salzman, pointing out that "Brookhaven National Laboratory is a federal laboratory on federal property with a resident federal area manager."

A representative of the SEA Alliance in New Jersey stated that "Before the rights of corporations to profits, the primary rights are the rights of the people to a safe environment and to decide what they (should be) exposed to."

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WEST GERMAN OFFICIALS PROCLAIM FIFTH "SUICIDE" OF RAF PRISONER

NEW YORK (LNS)--For a few days in mid-November the West German government had one less political prisoner on its hands--Ingrid Schubert of the Red Army Faction (RAF) was found hanging in her cell November 12. "Suicide," the officials proclaimed, making Schubert the fifth such suicide they have announced in the last year and a half.

Five days later, the number of political prisoners jumped back up again. Lawyer Klaus Croissant, who has defended several RAF prisoners in court and has tried to bring attention to the prison treatment of his clients, was extradited from France to face charges of aiding and abetting criminals. Croissant was spirited out of France in a military plane in the middle of the night and transported to the fortress-like Stammheim prison where several of his clients had been held until they were found dead in their cells on October 8.

Shortly after Croissant arrived at Stammheim a criminal judge virtually marked him as the next suicide, ordering that Croissant be kept under close surveillance on grounds that he was "potentially suicidal." Croissant had emphatically denied any such potential in a letter to a French lawyer friend just before he was extradited. After explaining that he would never commit suicide or try to escape from a West German prison, Croissant advised Marie-France Schmidlin not to believe "the lies of murderers" if she heard news of his death in prison.

Ingrid Schubert had offered similar warnings on several occasions prior to her death, most recently in a conversation with her lawyer on November 10--only two days before her body was found hanging in her cell. According to one of the partners in the law firm, Schubert made it clear she agreed with those who are convinced her RAF comrades were murdered. "And concerning the possibility of suicide, Ingrid Schubert insisted that it was simply out of the question for her," the lawyer reported.

Schubert was more interested in discussing legal steps to improve her treatment in prison. "On that day, she and her lawyer discussed a demand for transfer to the women's prison in Preungesheim near Frankfurt," the lawyer's partner told the French daily *Liberation*. The Munich prison is a prison for men in which Ingrid Schubert was the only woman, living in total isolation." Schubert hoped for a change that. Two days later, she was dead.

Schubert, a 32-year-old former medical student, had been one of the earliest members of the RAF. With Ulrike Meinhof and Gudrun Ensslin, she helped free RAF leader Andreas Baader from prison in May 1970, for which she was arrested in October 1970. Now every one of the people involved in that action has fallen to the epidemic of "suicides" in the German prisons.

One of the remaining RAF prisoners, Helmut Pohl, responded to news of Schubert's death by launching a hunger and thirst strike. His wife announced after visiting him in prison, that Pohl "anticipates the execution of the RAF prisoners, one after the other. A suicide, it is absolutely clear, is not conceivable," she continued. "Total isolation allows assassinations." Pohl demanded that the RAF prisoners be united in groups of 15 at the prisons where they are held.

Outside the prisons, the announcement of Schubert's "suicide" did not spark protests on the scale of those ignited by the earlier deaths of Baader, Ensslin and Raspe. But in the face of vehement government opposition, organizers are pressing ahead with plans for a Bertrand Russell Tribunal on repression in West Germany. And the extradition of Croissant has added a new international dimension to the struggle. More than 10,000 people demonstrated in Paris against the extradition and in support of the "liberty of defense and the right of political asylum."

Meanwhile, in Germany, the right-wing daily *Bild-Zeitung* was busy preparing its readers for the next suicide announcement. "It appears that the terrorist lawyer Klaus Croissant wants, like his idol Baader, to exploit a suicide in order to present our country to world opinion as a state where law is not respected," reported the paper. "Everybody knows that if he should truly put an end to his life in prison, it will definitely be a case of suicide."

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JAPANESE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT CAUSES MUTATIONS IN VEGETATION

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A great number of mutant plant species has suddenly sprouted around the nuclear power plant in Takahama, Japan, raising fears about the nuclear effect on human bodies. The increase in mutations was disclosed by Ichikawa Sadao, an assistant of the Genetic Institute of Kyoto University, on the basis of studies around the Kansai Electric Power Co. plant over the last two years.

Ichikawa reported that mutant cases of spiderwort growing around the plant were 17 percent more last year than the normal mutant occurrence. And he pointed out that the plant's receptivity to radioactivity is similar to that of human beings at the cellular level.

Concern about the hazards of nuclear power has increased in Japan recently as the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation reported nine accidents in the last two months.

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(Thanks to *New As a News* for this information.)

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"WE HAVE BEEN WAITING TOO LONG"
[illegible] INDIAN LEADERS DEMAND BETTER HEALTH CARE

by Tom Barry
LIBERATION News Service

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. (LNS) -- [illegible] effort, [illegible] to speed up his [illegible] with the Shiprock Indian [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Albuquerque [illegible] Bureau [illegible] the other two [illegible]

[illegible]

Although Congress passed the Indian Health Improvement Act in 1975, two years later there is still not enough money for hospitals, clinics, and medical personnel to meet the pressing needs of the Indians of the Southwest.

When Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass), the Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Health of the Human Resources Committee came to the Isleta Pueblo in New Mexico November 10 to hold hearings on the performance of the Indian Health Service, he was met by a line of local Indian leaders and an auditorium full of Indian people with charges about the IHS and the lack of health care for the pueblos and reservations.

"There have been lots of hearings and lots of things have already been said about the Indian health problem, but Congress has still not paid attention to us," said one Native American leader, Ernest Lovato. "This time we come to you seeking action; we have already waited too long and this is no time for words."

The Indian Health Improvement Act authorized the Public Health Service and the IHS to spend federal money in a seven year campaign to close the health gap between the native people and the general population.

But Indian leaders charge that the gap is widening rather than narrowing. In the Albuquerque Area of the IHS, which serves 90,000 Indians in New Mexico, Utah and Colorado, the incidence of heart disease, cirrhosis of the liver, cancer, alcoholism and homicide death has been increasing rapidly each year. The total death for tuberculosis is three times the national average, infant mortality is four times the national rate, the death rate caused by accidents is 3.7 times higher, and the rates for incidence of influenza, respiratory diseases, infectious and parasitical problems, digestive illness and alcoholism are all many times the national average.

On the vast Navajo Reservation, which is in a separate IHS jurisdiction, the problems are similar: life expectancy is a full seven years below the general population, the incidence of tuberculosis is 13 times higher, rheumatic fever 80 times higher and the hepatitis infection rate is 56 times higher. In the Navajo nation of 130,000 people, diphtheria which is preventable by innoculation -- is still epidemic; children suffer severe nutritional deficiencies causing diseases like marasmus and kwashiorkor (diseases common in poor Third World nations); and Navajo IHS facilities fail by almost 50 percent to meet national standards for adequate patient care.

"Health care on the reservation is not only inadequate, it is unsafe," reports the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. "Patients are left unattended; doctors are limited; laboratories are cramped, unequipped, understaffed, and overworked -- and mistakes, serious mistakes, are common. All six IHS hospitals in the Navajo area are chronically understaffed. While the average national ratio of hospital staff to patients is 2.8 to 1, the IHS hospitals have 1.6 staff members to each patient.

"Because of budget limitations, the hospitals have had no choice but to close down beds to avoid accidents," the Commission adds. "But even before the beds were closed, the hospitals were already too small to meet the needs of the reservation population."

"Today we are waiting, and we have been waiting too long for better health care," Paul Bernal, Vice-Chairman of the All Indian Pueblo Council, told the November 10 hearing. "There has not been enough money given for health care. We are humans too, and we are entitled to first class medical care."

Echoed with these charges, Kennedy intended that Indian health care "is a national disgrace of alarming proportions" and promised to work to improve it. But the issue of inadequate health care is only one of the many problems facing the Indian people, several Indian leaders emphasized. Health problems can't be separated from the problems of unemployment, poor education, lack of roads and economic exploitation.

"One federal health official asked me the other day what our people needed the most," recalled Ernest Lovato. "I told him we needed millions of aspirins because of the headaches our people get from dealing with the federal government.

"What we want is better health care. But we want it to come directly to the people, not through the administrative channels that take so much money. We want the money to set up our own clinics and hospitals on our own land so we don't have to travel 60 miles in the middle of the night when we get sick. The main issue of Indian people is self-determination and Indian sovereignty so we can solve our own problems."

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From Mark Mercie, Station Manager, WYSO-fm, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387, (513) 864-2022

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For more information, contact me at the above address. To apply, send a resume and a statement of your views on the purposes and goals of public and community radio by Monday, Dec. 2. WYSO is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

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From Canadian Women's Educational Press, 305-280 Broad St. W., Toronto, Ontario (416) 922-9447

The 192-page, pocket-sized *Everywoman's Almanac* 1978 takes as its theme the critical economic situation in Canada today as it particularly affects women. It contains articles about women in the home, working women, daycare, the disabled, etc., plus photographs, cartoons, one-liners and a listing of the major women's centres across Canada. There is plenty of space for writing daily appointments, addresses, phone numbers and additional notes.

Available from the above address for $3.95.

* * *

From Repression Information Project, P.O. Box 3278, Washington, D.C. 20010 (202) 234-024

The Repression Information Project is expanding its newsletter and pamphlet, and will now publish *The Public Eye*, a new quarterly journal on social and political issues of interest to everyone.

The Repression Information Project is a Washington, D.C.-based non-profit resource center which researches, monitors and analyzes reactionary groupings developing in this country and their connections with governmental and private police forces. We provide direct support to movements and people fighting repression. Our objective is to expose the emerging threats to democracy and foster a better public understanding of the dangers of reaction.

We're going to be updating our work on the National Caucus of Labor Committees, the proto-fascist cult, with a new pamphlet probing that group's ties with the right-wing and U.S. intelligence apparatus.

Subscribers can receive *The Public Eye* for $8.00 a year. The first issue is $1.50, or you can become a Friend of Repression Information Project for $15 a year, entitling you to a one-year sub to the journal.

* * *

From LNS: A prisoner from Ohio very much wants to correspond. Anyone interested in writing him should send letters to Jerry Shields, #137-004, P.O. Box 69, London, Ohio 43140.

* * *

From Feminist Alliance Against Rape, Box 21033, Washington, D.C. 20009 (202) 543-1223

Are you tired of making concessions to the threat of rape and violence against women? Are you aware of how our criminal justice system frequently uses rape as an excuse to "stop every Black male on the street?" Are you organizing against rape in your community because the experience and needs of Third World women receive little attention outside it?

FAAR News contains news, reviews, and analysis on violence against women, woman (wife) abuse, sexual harassment at the workplace, the violence of prisons and mental institutions, and media violence. In the future, FAAR and the National Communications Network (which does a newsletter on wife abuse projects) will join forces and combine newsletters. Until then, anyone who subscribes to either publication will receive both, at no additional cost.

Subscriptions are available for $6.00 a year for individuals, groups; $15 a year for institutions, professional associations, and $20 a year for supporting subscribers.

* * *

From Syracuse Peace Council, 924 Burnet Ave., Syracuse, N.Y. 13203 (315) 472-5478

People's History of upstate New York -- our 1978 calendar is now available. Our six-color, 12X19" (9X12" folded) calendar features Harriet Tubman, the Iroquois Confederacy, Martin Sostre, and more.

It's available from the above address for $3.25; three or more, $3.00 each. Bulk rates for movement groups are: $1.65 for 8 or more, plus $1 postage for 8.

* * *

From Single Spark Films, P.O. Box 40043, San Francisco, California

We now have available a 16-minute color film about the fight against eviction at the International Hotel, an ancient tenement in San Francisco's Chinatown -- a symbol of tenants' rights.

The hotel became a rallying point during the nine-year battle waged by its 55 elderly tenants to keep it as their home. They were finally evicted by a force of 310 police in early August, but the fight to preserve the hotel continues. The owners are trying to raze it for a parking lot.

The movie features a lengthy talk by an 80-year old tenant leader Felix Ayson, music by Prairie Fire and footage of the night eviction, showing mounted police beating supporters of the tenants under glaring spotlights. It explores the growth of widespread labor and radical support for the tenants.

The film can be rented for $10 from the above address. END RMBB***END RMBB***

[illegible] STRIKERS AND STUDENT SUPPORTERS ARRESTED

NEW YORK (LNS)- Twenty-six striking Yale workers and 33 student supporters were hauled away in squad cars and paddy wagons in the early morning hours of November 21, after they tried to block trucks making deliveries to a Yale University power plant. The 59 arrested were brought to police headquarters, charged with disorderly conduct and released several hours later without recognizance.

The confrontation was the largest yet in the 2-month strike which has pitted one of the wealthiest and most elite universities against its "blue collar" staff. The 1,400 cafeteria, maintenance and clerical workers are demanding a one-year contract with an 8 percent wage increase plus a cost-of-living allowance. They also seek a job-security guarantee that Yale will stop replacing full-time union workers with part-time employees.

Since 1971, Yale has eliminated 400 full-time workers and replaced them with part-time workers, some of these students on financial aid. While these part-time workers are union members and receive union wages, the University pays them no fringe benefits like medical care or pensions. Therefore the union--Local 35 of the Federation of University Employees--charges that replacing full-time workers with part-time workers amounts to union-busting, since these part-time workers are less likely to feel allegiance to the union.

"How much devotion to the union can you expect from someone who doesn't receive privileges?" Joe Pechinsky, a union shop steward told LNS. "It's hard to keep a union going when some get benefits and some don't."

"There is no question that Yale is trying to break this union," says Vincent Sirabella, business manager of the Local. "It treats us with disdain, indifference and contempt."

And since the strike began, other Yale employees have been pressured by the University to act as strikebreakers, many fearing they'll be fired if they refuse to comply.

Yale's response to the union has blasted whatever "liberal" image the university has tried to maintain.

"[illegible]" ("Light and Truth"), reads the motto over the Yale coat of arms. But according to strikers, that's hardly the face the University has presented during this strike.

"Yale should get some Lux. Some Lux soap and wash its mouth out," one striker told a reporter for the *Village Voice*, when asked about the University's claim that it suffered a $6 million deficit last year and can't afford the wage and cost-of-living increases.

"Yale is lying," she explained. "A big shot's kid should know if you don't tell the whole truth, you're telling a lie."

Yale's financial arguments are torn apart by a report on the financial issues surrounding the strike, prepared by Richard Wolff, an economics professor at the University of Massachusetts. Using the University's own figures, Wolff examined each of Yale's contentions.

For example, Yale's endowment exceeds $500 million and generates an income of over $30 million a year. Last January the board of trustees decided not to make this income from the endowment available to run the school, but instead to plow it back into the endowment. Thus, while the University officially suffered a deficit, millions could have been available to it.

Furthermore, Wolff reports that since the last contract in 1974, the real wages of Yale employees have gone *down*, when inflation is taken into account. And the union's demand for an 8 percent a year hike, which Yale terms "unreasonable," would amount to less than $1 million--or less than half of one percent of the University's budget. Nevertheless, it is Yale--not the union--which has been unwilling to accept arbitration or budge from its original contract offer.

This isn't the first time Yale has fought the union's demands, forcing the workers to strike. Nor is it the first time that at least some students have supported the strikers. During a 1971 strike, which came on the heels of Vietnam War protests, student supporters of the union blocked fuel trucks, vandalized phone systems, power boxes and elevators and also vandalized Yale's main dining hall to prevent its use. At one point Yale had to station 30 police inside the hall in order to serve food.

The current strike bears the mark of a changed, generally more apathetic mood on campus, and a small core of students, true to their class heritage, have aggressively opposed the strike, some of them flaunting T-shirts with slogans saying "Break the Strike."

But other students have held demonstrations in support of the workers, and a student strike support committee has been formed. After one student-organized pro-union rally, a striker noted, "These days you can understand students when they talk. Before they talked about working classes and imperialism. They mean the same thing now but you can understand them better."

There have also been several incidents of violence--buildings have had their windows broken and several fights have occurred between strikers and people trying to cross the picketline.

Since the November 21 attempt to block the fuel trucks and the subsequent arrests, round-the-clock picketing has continued around the power plant and other campus locations. But some progress appears to have been made in the dispute. Talks between the university and the union, which broke off two months ago, resumed November 22, with a mediator involved for the first time.

Vincent Sirabella, business manager of the union local, said that although he was "hoping for reconciliation," the picketers would continue their confrontations and be arrested if necessary.

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(Thanks to the *Village Voice* for some of this information.)

See graphics

[illegible] REVIEW:

OUR ROOTS ARE STILL ALIVE; THE STORY OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE (By Joy Bonds, Jimmy Emerman, Linda John, Penny Johnson, Paul Rupert Peoples Press, 1977, 178 pgs, pbk, $3 50)

NEW YORK (LNS)--Our Roots are Still Alive, *The Story of the Palestinian People* strongly sets forth the general context for understanding the Palestinian issue At every turn the authors point out the repressive and racist nature of Zionism, its close relationship to imperial backers, and the revolutionary goals of their adversary, the Palestinians

This analytical foundation is of utmost importance for American readers who are so often taught that Zionism is the solution to oppression of Jews Within this well-structured framework, the details described in the book provide a useful tool for understanding and helping to predict the fast-moving course of events in the Middle East

Although some minor factual errors appear in the book and scholars in the field may find the topics covered too briefly, [illegible] deals with all the major issues of the Middle East and defines them sharply As an introductory book on the subject it is the best there is

The book is well-written, concise and its short chapters and many subheadings make the material easily digestible It is written quite dramatically, a [illegible] for historical material Extensive use of quotes from Zionist writings as well as Palestinian writing and poetry add to the first-hand view of the book

Photographs of Palestinians demonstrating against the British and Zionists at the beginning of the century, of snobbish-looking members of the British elite at a Jerusalem garden party, and photos taken just months ago of spirited and determined Palestinians dramatize the points further However, the graphics drawn from photographs which begin each chapter lack the motion and dynamic of the original photos and drawings throughout the rest of the book

Zionist History

[illegible] begins with the story of al-Yahudiyya, a village among the thousand or so that dotted the Palestinian countryside for centuries The peasants there painstakingly terraced the hillsides and built irrigation ditches in order to grow citrus fruit, olives and grains.

In the late 19th century two money lenders gained formal ownership of the peasants' land from Turkish officials to settle village debts The two men then sold the land to Jewish settlers from Europe The settlers set up Petah Tiqva, an agricultural colony, and ordered the Palestinians to stop using their traditional pastures The resultant skirmish at Petah Tiqva was the first in a long series between the Palestinian and settler colonialists that continues till this day

Soldiers of the Turkish empire came to the aid of the settlers But the Turkish empire was far weaker than when it conquered Palestine in 1517 Now the British were the most powerful rulers in the world, and they looked to control Palestine, positioned at the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa, and on route to their richest colony, India

The British goal of sponsoring a European colony in Palestine and the Zionist search for a backer coalesced in the 1917 Balfour Declaration in which the British government announced it would "view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jews "

The largest Jewish organization in England strongly protested against the declaration because it had, in their words, "the effect throughout the world of stamping Jews as strangers in their native lands." In fact, Zionist groups since their beginnings clashed with revolutionary Jewish organizations in Europe and Russia The Russian Bund in 1903 responded to the ongoing mass attacks on Jews, the pogroms: "Only the common struggle of the proletariat of all nationalities [in Russia] will destroy the conditions that gave rise to such events as the pogroms "

The history of Zionism, its dependence on western backing, the rapid intervention of the U S in the Middle East after World War II, and the role of feudal and reactionary Arab interests clashing with those of the Palestinians and other Arab masses are issues developed throughout the book

The authors describe the conditions which led to four Arab-Israeli wars, and warn of pressures building for a fifth They trace the role negotiations have played and outline the pitfalls of U S and Israeli "peace plans "

"Just and Irreversible"

The strongest message of *Our Roots Are Still Alive* is that "the fight of the Palestinians for their homeland is both just and irreversible " The manifold details of the Palestinian resistance and the length of its history "tells a story rarely heard in the United States," the authors explain

In a way, the title understates the actual situation The story rarely heard includes Palestinian demand in the late nineteenth century for an end to Turkish rule; the demonstrations of 1920 against British support for Zionist immigration; the six-month general strike in Palestine in 1936; and the foundation of the Arab Women's Union in 1929 At their first conference the women met [illegible] Palestine and an end to arms purchases by the Zionists

The book tells of Sheik Izz ad-Din al-Qassem who after 1929 "patiently built cells of young people and peasants to prepare for the day when Palestinian people would stand up -- not in spontaneous demonstrations, but in an organized uprising " It describes how al Fateh was founded in 1958 by twelve young Palestinians who met secretly on a beach in Kuwait to discuss building an independent armed Palestinian resistance movement

The independent resistance groups took control of the Palestine Liberation Organization from the Arab states in 1969, several years after it was founded The PLO soon gained recognition by the Palestinian people, in exile and under occupation, as their sole legitimate representative The book details the PLO's full-scale people's war waged through political mobilization and armed struggle

(Continued on the inside front cover)

(Note to Editors: For those publications with space limitations, the following editor's note can be run separately as a short article, by leaving out the last two paragraphs.)

CHILE, URUGUAY AND ARGENTINA: FREEDOM FOR BUSINESS, ENSLAVEMENT FOR THE PEOPLE

by Eduardo Galeano
LAWG Letter/LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's Note: The crowd of women across the street shouted "Help us! Help us!" as U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance strode in to meet with the head of the Argentine military junta, Jorge Rafael Videla. Vance waved.

The women were relatives of some of the thousands of Argentinians who have disappeared since Videla and his colleagues seized power in 1976. Some have later turned up in the junta's jails, others as mutilated corpses dumped out beside the road.

The road taken by Argentina won't win Videla any human rights awards. But that didn't stop the chief foreign policy figure in President Carter's human rights campaign from paying Videla a visit and working on an agreement to provide Argentina with nuclear technology.

U.S. business leaders have been openly enthusiastic about Argentina's moves to break the labor movement and open the doors wide to foreign investment. As David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan Bank sees it, "Argentina is a very extraordinary object to the world as to what can be done to turn an economy around if you know what to do and go about it in the right way."

In the following article reprinted in slightly shortened form from the newsletter of the Latin American Working Group, writer and historian Eduardo Galeano describes what this "right way" has done to the people of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay over the last few years and how it derives logically from the interests of people like Rockefeller and the theories of economists like the University of Chicago's Milton Friedman.

Galeano is the author of an outstanding history of the entire region, *Open Veins in Latin America*. The article reprinted here is the companion piece in the LAWG Letter to an excellent analysis of *Carter's New Morality and the Logic of Imperialism* by James Petras. For the full text of both articles, LAWG can be reached at Box 2207, Station P in Toronto.)

* * *

The prisoners, hooded, recognize each other by their coughs; they torture someone for a month and later say to what remains of him, "It was a mistake." When he gets out he finds that his job is gone; all his documents of identification as well. Talking is forbidden, as well as writing, meeting, questioning, taking action. Keeping silent is also forbidden; we are all guilty until proven innocent and even then, we're still guilty.

Why have the countries of the southern cone of Latin America--Argentina, Chile and Uruguay--been converted into one bad news item after another? Why should what General Pinochet [head of the Chilean junta] calls "Totalitarian democracy" be the order of the day in these Latin American countries?

Order in the jails, peace in the cemetaries? The dictatorships have prohibited the functioning of trade unions and political parties, they have closed down newspapers and magazines, they have cleaned out universities, they've banned books and songs. Those who differ are condemned to jail, the ditches or exile. Torture, kidnapping, murder and banishments are everyday occurrences. All this is done in the name of the "ideology of national security."

If a system is threatened, does that mean that the country is threatened? Those in power identify the social and economic system with the country, as if the two were synonymous; whoever might be moved to indignation against injustice or show the desire for change, will be singled out in a concerted campaign, as a traitor to the homeland.

The cycle of profound reforms of Allende's government, the "spring of Buenos Aires" in the days of [former President Hector] Campora's government (1973) and the revolutionary movement of the Uruguayan young people, were all challenges that an impotent and crisis-ridden system could not withstand. There is always a relationship between the intensity of the threat and the ferocity of the reply. In tough times, liberals become conservatives and conservatives become fascists.

More than half of the Uruguayan budget is destined for the financing of repression, while schools in the "Athens of the Plata" are falling to pieces. Argentina and Chile, militarized from top to bottom, have gigantic war expenses.

Is there any other way to maintain intact the power of the landowners and to protect foreign investment?

Orlando Letelier wrote in The Nation *that neither economics nor its technicians are neutral. Two weeks later, Letelier was blown to bits on a Washington street.*

[illegible] examination [Letelier] was right [illegible] ["free enterprise" economic] theories [illegible] Nobel [illegible] for [illegible] they imply [illegible] whom Friedman has served as an economic advisor]

Freedom for investment, freedom for prices, freedom for changes; the more freedom for business in Latin America, the more people there are in jails. In order to safeguard "free" enterprise, it is necessary to smash public liberties. When William Simon, the secretary of the U.S. treasury, visited Chile, he congratulated Pinochet in having given "economic liberty" to the people of Chile. We know what that economic liberty consists of. The price of milk in Chile is already free. Which means, the price of milk increased by 40% for consumers and decreased by 1/5 for the producers.

Two enterprises control the milk market. Meanwhile, children faint from hunger in the schools, and the infant mortality rate which decreased significantly during the government of the Popular Unity, has made a dramatic jump according to U.N. figures. Two and a half million Chileans receive no income whatever and survive on the sheer refusal to give in.

We know the recipe. The professors of the Chicago school [of economics, headed by Friedman] didn't invent it. The International Monetary Fund has been imposing it on Latin America for years. They fight

[illegible] by stating that there is excessive de-[illegible] They do not admit that there is insufficient [illegible] In order to restrain consumption and stim-[illegible] sports, it is necessary to destroy the work-[illegible] ment. The system needs cheap labor; and [illegible] "aimed abroad" do not require an ex-[illegible] internal market. Green light to foreign [illegible] The creditors rule; it is they who con-[illegible] purse strings.

[illegible] tensions become red hot. In Chile, [illegible] are tortured in underground cells [illegible] that in one month a working man can earn the [illegible] of one taxi trip from Santiago to the air-[illegible] Argentina has become a slaughterhouse. There, human sacrifice is celebrated on a daily basis. To pose it is necessary for workers to work [illegible] as long as before to buy the same kilogram of bread. Paraguay has the largest proportion of [illegible] prisoners in the world and of every 30 [illegible] one has the job of watching, persecuting, [illegible] punishing the rest: the Minister of the Economy is horrified by the torturers yet at the same time, he declares: "inequality in the distribution of income is what generates savings." How to preserve this inequality if not by blows with the [illegible] gad?

No wealth is ever innocent. When the Brazilian "miracle," the model for the regimes in the South, was generating mind-boggling statistics, infant mortality in the richest and most developed city of the country increased instead of decreasing. Whom does development develop? In order to [illegible] a ton of beans, a worker in Sao Paulo, Brazil, has to work three times longer today than ten years ago.

[illegible] but for the shadows, [illegible] darkness. The sudden [illegible] of [illegible], an empty hole, [illegible] pushed [illegible], which [illegible] Guatemala, against [illegible] for years [illegible] the general relaxation of the world.

1976 had been officially declared "year of peace" in Guatemala. But in the zone of Gualan [illegible] went fishing anymore because of the great number of corpses that got caught in the nets. The corpses appeared mutilated or burned in the waters of the Motagua river or else they were dis-[illegible] down in the ravines or on the side of the roads. The majority of those faces without [illegible] will never be identified.

Subsequent to the threats came the kidnappings, the [illegible], the tortures, the murders. The NAO (New Anti-Communist Organization), which proclaimed that it would operate "together with the glorious army of Guatemala," used to pull out their enemy's tongue and cut off their left hand. The ONAM (Organized National Anti-Communist Movement) (Note: spelled MANO--hand in Spanish), which functioned under the auspices of the police, used to mark the doors of the condemned with black crosses. The assassination of revolutionaries' families, guilty only of being related, was a common practice. Arrested by the army or the police, these people later appeared castrated or burned alive or with pins stuck through their eyes and the NAO or the ONAM photographed the executions. Eight thousand disappeared that year according to church sources. A [illegible] of "Pax Americana."

Recently *Le Monde* denounced the existence in Argentina of concentration camps and ovens in which to burn the corpses. At the bottom of San Roque Lake near Cordoba, bodies held down by rocks have been found. In the Ezeiza woods and in the garbage dumps, remains of men without fingernails or with empty eye sockets are discovered every day. In the chambers of torment, the torturers eat their lunch and supper in the presence of their victims. Children are interrogated as to the whereabouts of their parents; old people hung up and given electric shocks to disclose information on their children. The evening daily, *El Ruzak*, publishes a section called "Disappeared Persons." The prisoners, dragged out of the jails, die, according to official sources, in "confrontations" with the authorities.

In Guatemala, the "Green Berets" used to teach "dirty war" techniques developed in Vietnam. Guatemala was the first Latin American laboratory used for the application of "dirty war" on a large scale. Men trained, oriented and armed by the U.S., carried out the extermination plan. The violence had begun in 1954 and 4:00 in the afternoon, on June 18, when the P-47's of Castillo Armas and the American "volunteers" covered the skies of Guatemala. The lands were handed back to the United Fruit Company and a new Oil Code was approved, after having been written up in English.

In 1976 in Argentina the increase in the cost of living was double that of salaries. Sixty thousand public employees were without work. It has been announced that 200,000 more will be thrown out. There are 70,000 unemployed. Strikes have been outlawed and so have political and union activities. Universities have returned to the "middle ages." The large multinationals have recovered the distribution of fuel, the control of banking and the meat and cereal trade. The control of the oil industry will be sold to the highest bidder. Disputes between a company and a nation, will now, by virtue of the new code, be allowed to have a foreign tribunal as the legal battleground. The law against foreign investment has been rescinded: now foreign investors can carry off whatever booty they desire. Can this programme be imposed on the best organized workers' movement of Latin America without paying the price of 15 corpses a day?

To be young is a crime: to think, a sin; to eat, a miracle.

The Uruguayan dictatorship hates its young people. They are tortured, locked away, thrown out, killed. They are exported: there are 1 million Uruguayans abroad, the majority are young, university graduates or skilled workers, bricklayers and domestic help, peasants: they have one thing in common. They are all without work. The country sells more human flesh than "chilled beef," wool or cereals. In this way, Uruguay loses its best human resources: for the system, massive emigration is a relief; it is an outlet for a good part of its internal tensions which would explode otherwise.

The jails are full. Uruguay has the largest proportion of political prisoners in the world, and its unemployed youth are thrown out to seek their

fortunes beneath other skies. The system languishes, without grandeur, without changes. The 500 sacred families, owners of the land and everything else, are unscathed.

At what price? He who sings certain verses of the national anthem in a loud voice, or throws flyers, or writes something on a wall, will spend a good part of his life in jail, if he survives the torture. If he does not, the death certificate will say that he tried to escape, stepping backwards and falling into the nothingness below, or that he hung himself or that he died victim of an asthma attack.

There will be no autopsy.

A country, or a republic, of silence: Victory of the MACHINE: people are afraid to speak to anyone. When someone looks at you insistently, you think to yourself; "He's going to make trouble for me."

A short while ago a child asked his mother to take him back to the hospital to get "unborn." At the end of class, a child denounces his teacher. In the schools, quotes from the national hero José Artigas, on agrarian reform or liberty are forbidden. The manager says to his former friend and employee: I had to fire you. They asked for the lists. I had to give some name. Forgive me if you can.

Those who do not leave for political reasons are pushed out by hunger. Uruguay has the lowest level of demographic growth in Latin America. Few Uruguayans are being born. For those who think that the problems of Latin America are the result of the excess of children, Uruguay offers an excellent example of the reverse. In this empty country of vast fertile and well irrigated fields, even these few are too many.

Not only is employment denied to the new generations joining the work force, but it is snatched away from those who previously had it. There are even Uruguayans in Hawaii. Everything is in order. The military looks after the prisons: the old, the cemeteries. The country's destiny is at the mercy of the frequency of the rains and the passion of the bulls in the springtime. The inhabitants of the fruitless pastures descend on Montevideo to bang uselessly on the cobweb-covered factory doors.

The last official project on agrarian reform was drawn up in 1965...It weighed more than 16 pounds. Nothing was ever heard of it again.

The country is disintegrating, eaten away by the acids of an exhausted system which is without hope.

Jails and army barracks are multiplying but not new sources of employment. Only the production of prisoners, assassination victims, beggars and the exiled is growing. Impotent, uncertain, those who wander over this unhappiness sleep with one eye open. Criminals have the keys to the prisons, yet even the birds are looked upon with distrust.

The International Commission of Jurists has just compared the regimes in the south of Latin America--Argentina, Chile and Uruguay--to those of Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay with respect to the repression of "democratic activities of any type at all, whether Marxist, socialist, liberal or conservative." Who is safe? The president of Uruguay, who fulfills in reality a decorative function, considers the party in power in the U.S. to be communist. An Argentine general announces that they will also kill the "indifferent and timid"; another uses the language of the French "ultras" of Algeria. Pinochet believes that the U.N. is like the Kremlin but bigger.

These are the symptoms of the pernicious arteriosclerosis of a system. In the final analysis, the system considers history subversive--and rightly so, because history is always changing--and the system cannot tolerate reality for reality condemns it.

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RED-BAITING CAMPAIGN ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT RADICAL INTERNATIONAL JOURNALIST

NEW YORK (LNS)--For those who think that the red-baiting of the cold war period is a thing of the past, a current campaign by some of the right-wing press to discredit radical journalist Wilfred Burchett may change their minds.

Sporting such headlines as "Red Agent on Campus" and "Spy Confronted," the Hearst press, the John Birch Society and most recently the *New York Post* have published articles designed to fan even the most latent anti-communist hysteria into flames. They have accused Burchett of being a Soviet KGB agent and of assisting in the torture of American POWs in Korea and Vietnam.

Burchett, an Australian citizen, is currently on a U.S. speaking tour sponsored by *The Guardian*, a radical newsweekly for which he has been a correspondent for twenty years. His on-the-spot war reports from Hiroshima, Korea, Vietnam and Angola have been printed by a number of newspapers and news journals throughout Europe since the 1930's, and were often the only reliable news reporting coming from those areas.

The charge that Burchett is a KGB recruit stems from allegations made by former KGB agent Yuri Krotkoff, who defected to Britain in 1967. At the time, Krotkoff claimed that he had recruited Burchett--along with John Kenneth Galbraith, Jean-Paul Sartre and others--for the KGB.

Krotkoff later repeated these charges before the Senate Subcommittee for Internal Security and at subsequent hearings that were reported into the Congressional Record.

"The manner in which the subcommittee 'proved' that Galbraith was a 'KGB' agent can only be described as hilarious," wrote Burchett in response to the reports in the Hearst press. "It is all there in the Congressional Record. The American press ignored the whole farcical proceedings."

The proceedings were not ignored, however, by Australia's equivalent to the Birch Society, and a right-wing newsweekly wrote an article entitled "Burchett KGB Agent." They had picked up

(CONTINUED ON INSIDE OF COVER)

[illegible] FORCES POLAROID OUT OF SOUTH AFRICA

"The world is watching us right now. Other companies are saying that if Polaroid can't make the grade, none of us can."

--Polaroid chairman Edward Land explaining the corporation's decision to stay in South Africa in 1971

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The great Polaroid "experiment" is over. On November 22, the corporation announced that it is pulling out of South Africa completely -- seven years after it vowed to do business there while working "to oppose the course of apartheid."

Polaroid's decision to cancel a sales agreement with its South African distributor followed the disclosure by the American Committee on Africa (ACOA) that one key element in the "experiment" had been violated systematically for the last seven years. ACOA released a copy of a recent delivery slip showing that Polaroid film was being sent to the South African government for use in making the hated "passbooks." The discovery in 1970 that Polaroid was helping make these books, used to enforce South Africa's system of white supremacy, sparked a drive by the Polaroid Revolutionary Workers Movement in Boston for a termination like that announced this November.

At the time, Polaroid resisted these demands and fired Caroline Hunter and Ken Williams, two black workers who had raised the issue. After sending four people as a fact-finding team to South Africa, the company announced that only one person they had spoken to supported the idea of a corporate pullout.

The company didn't mention that advocating economic withdrawal counts as treason under South African law and is punishable by death. But the company did announce proudly that it was cutting off deliveries to the South African government, though not other sectors of the South African economy, and initiating a plan to improve the conditions of the black people working for its distributor in South Africa. (Polaroid did not carry out production in South Africa.)

Within days after Polaroid announced this noble experiment, the South African distributor Frank & Hirsch made it clear that upgrading conditions for black workers would not go very far. "I don't know what they are talking about," Frank & Hirsch director Berman told the *Johannesburg Star*. "We are governed by the laws of the country. Would they allow the existence of such a policy? It is not possible."

The documents obtained by ACOA from Indrus Naidoo of the African National Congress (a South African liberation movement) prove that Frank & Hirsch found it quite possible to [illegible] the ban on sales to the South African government. The papers showed that the company was writing up bills to a Johannesburg drug store with shipping orders for delivery directly to the government.

When this information was revealed in the Boston [illegible] late November, Polaroid promised to conduct its own investigation. Within two days the company confirmed the charges and decided the time had come to cut off sales to South Africa entirely.

"We believe that Polaroid's decision is an implicit admission that its 'experiment' in South Africa was a failure," stated ACOA, which called the decision "a victory for those struggling to overthrow white minority rule in South Africa and for those who support that struggle around the world."

"Seven years ago Polaroid set a precedent--a bad prededent--by adopting a program which held out false hopes of significant changes from within apartheid South Africa. Today, Polaroid has set a new precedent--a good precedent--by recognizing that they should withdraw from South Africa."

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PETITIONERS DEMAND UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF 4 PUERTO RICAN NATIONALISTS

NEW YORK (LNS)--"Unconditional" is a key word in the petition campaign that is pressing for release of the four Puerto Rican Nationalist prisoners--confined in federal prisons in the U.S. for 25 years. The nationalists will not accept as a requirement for their release on parole the government's condition that they end their involvement in the struggle for Puerto Rican independence.

A delegation will deliver the petitions to President Carter before Christmas.

Oscar Collazo, Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, and Irvin Flores are the longest-held political prisoners in the Western hemisphere. The fifth Puerto Rican nationalist prisoner, Andres Figueroa Cordero, was released from prison October 6, following a pressure campaign by supporters, directed at President Carter. Cordero is suffering from terminal cancer.

Active since their youth in Puerto Rico, the five nationalists became involved in the independence movement then led by the Nationalist Party. Since the mid thirties, the Nationalist Party and other activists were consistently subjected to attacks by the U.S. government; many were arrested and imprisoned, and the leaders assassinated.

By 1950, during the term of President Truman, the repression reached a peak, and on October 30 open rebellion broke out in Puerto Rico. On November 1, Oscar Collazo, hearing of the uprising and the brutal suppression of it by U.S. troops, attacked the residence of Truman, with Griselio Torresola, who was killed. Three and a half years later, on March 1, 1954, Lolita Lebron and the three other nationalists fired their guns into the U.S. Congress. Then, as now, Congress maintained complete control over Puerto Rico.

The five activists received unusually stiff sentences. And at their trials, no evidence was permitted relating to the conditions in Puerto Rico which motivated their actions. In the 25 years since their prison terms began, they have been subjected to inhuman conditions in federal penitentiaries, including repeated solitary confinement and subjection to arbitrary rules; their mail has been censored--especially pieces that are politically oriented, and they have been isolated from each other.

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Supporters of the Nationalists are asked to write to President Carter and circulate petitions

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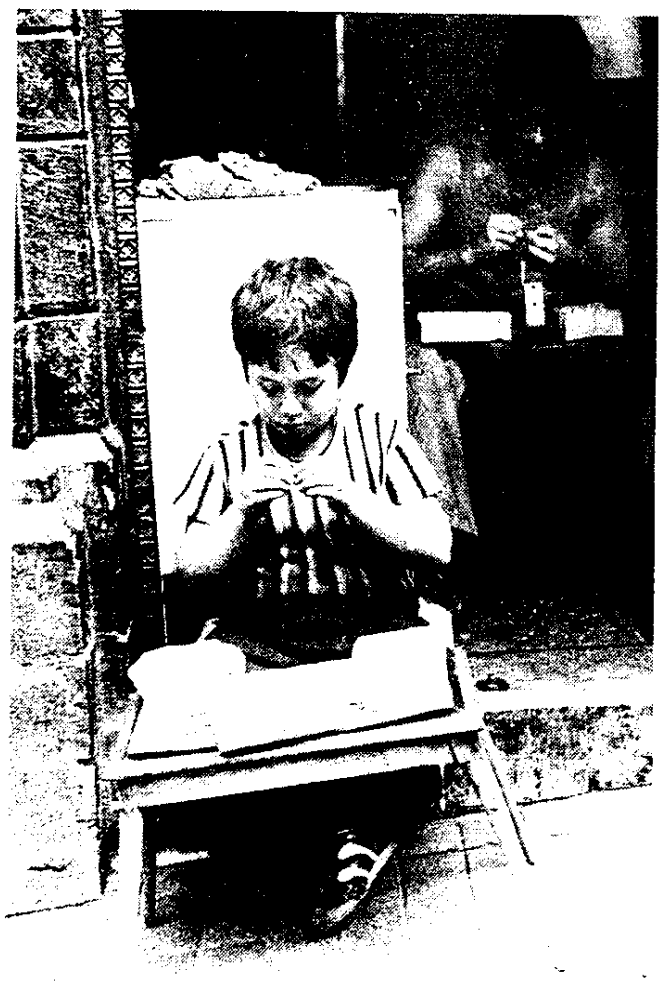
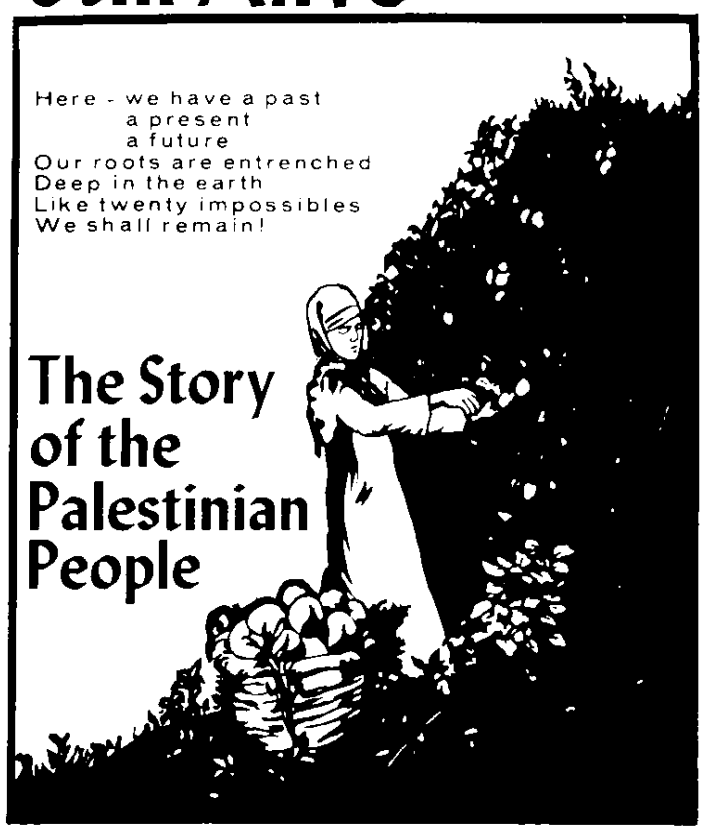


Our Roots Are Still Alive



TOP RIGHT: Flower sellers in the streets of Istanbul, Turkey. Behind them is one of the many walls in Istanbul covered with the slogans of the country's political parties and left wing groups. This slogan by a Marxist Leninist youth group calls on all young people to unite under the group's banner

Fall 1977

CREDIT: Rosette Coryell/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 1 THIS PACKET # 889.

TOP LEFT: Several generations of residents of one of the Turkish shanty-towns called gecekondu, on the outskirts of Istanbul. The children, born and raised here, are no different from other city' children, while the old woman still dresses as she did in her village in the East of Turkey. The man, a recent arrival, has no work or home as yet and shacks with fellow-villagers.

Fall 1977

CREDIT: Rosette Coryell/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 1, THIS PACKET, #889.

MIDDLE RIGHT: Graphic from Our Roots Are Still Alive. The Story of the Palestinian People a book just published by People's Press in San Francisco. The book covers the history of the Palestinians up to the present. For ordering information write People's Press at PO Box 40130, San Francisco California 94110.

Credit: People's Press/LNS

SEE BOOK REVIEW PAGE 8 THIS PACKET #889.

BOTTOM LEFT: Turkish students in Paris on a four day hunger strike to protest deteriorating economic conditions and fascist violence in their country. The banner behind them reads: 'Down with fascism! An independent and democratic Turkey'.

Fall 1977

CREDIT: Rosette Coryell/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 1, THIS PACKET, #889.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Low salaries and rampant inflation force many Turkish children to take part-time jobs to supplement the family income. This boy shapes hair-pins with great care and patience.

Fall 1977

CREDIT: Rosette Coryell/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 1 THIS PACKET, #889.

the end.